





## GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

Georgian Bay Islands National Park, 5.40 square miles, consists of 30 islands or portions of islands that form part of the great archipelago in Georgian Bay. These islands range in size from less than an acre to several square miles. Beausoleil Island, the largest in the park, is approximately five miles long and one mile wide, and contains an area of 2,712 acres or about four square miles.

This island once formed the home of a band of Chippewee or Ojibwa Indians, and remains of their settlements are still visible. An Indian village once stood on the site of the park headquarters building, and an Indian cemetery is nearby.

### Camping

Camp-sites equipped with kitchen shelters, stoves, tables, benches, firewood, and sanitary conveniences are located at suitable points along the shores.

Details of the name, location, capacity and facilities of campgrounds are available at the Park Information Bureaus or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

Camping permits are obtainable at park headquarters. Several permanent camps for boys and girls are operated on the island each summer by private organizations. The sites for these camps are held from year to year under special permit, are not available to the public.

### Recreation

Bathing, boating, fishing, and hiking may be enjoyed on the island. Along the southern shore there are a number of excellent bathing beaches which shelve gradually into the water. Boats may be rented at Honey Harbour and other places in the vicinity. Wharves have been constructed at suitable points on the island to facilitate the landing of motor-boats. Fishing is popular in waters adjacent to the park, and species most frequently caught include pike, pickerel, muskellunge, and black bass. Numerous trails lead to places of enchanting beauty on the island. The main trails are well marked, and their location may be checked with the map appearing in this folder.

Mammals found on the island include white-tailed deer, red fox, raccoon, porcupine, skunk, red, black and grey squirrel, chipmunk, muskrat, mink, beaver and weasel. Many species of birds and birds of brilliant plumage may be observed, and waterfowl frequent the shores and adjacent waters.

The forest growth on the island includes white pine, balsam fir, black spruce, aspen, beech, red and white oak, yellow and white birch, cedar, and ironwood. Wild flowers, ferns, and shrubs are abundant during the summer season.



## FLOWERPOT ISLAND

Flowerpot Island forms an interesting unit of Georgian Bay Islands National Park. It lies in the channel connecting Georgian Bay with Lake Huron, about 100 miles northwest of Beausoleil Island and three miles northeast of Tobemorey at the head of Bruce Peninsula. The island owes its name to two large rock pillars—sculptured by wave action and erosion from the adjacent limestone cliffs—which stand out boldly on the eastern shore like two immense flowerpots. Small trees and shrubs growing in fissures of the 'pots' accentuate the resemblance. The large flowerpot is a fine example of a pedestal rock, and is nearly 50 feet high. The smaller flowerpot, about 200 yards distant, rises to a height of about 35 feet.

The island contains an area of 495 acres, of which 25 acres form a reserve surrounding a Dominion Government lighthouse. The shoreline is composed mainly of rock ledges—broken and strewn with blocks of stone—with occasional gravel beaches. Along the eastern and northeastern sides, cliffs of weathered limestone rise to a height of nearly 200 feet above the level of the lake, and in these cliffs are a number of deep caves. On the southeastern side of the island a small dock has been built in a sheltered bay which provides a good anchorage for motor-boats. The island is supervised by the lighthouse keeper.

THE CAVES—The caves on the island are the result of ground-water circulation. The rocks in which they occur are all calcareous and dolomitic, and certain of their constituents have been taken into solution by the water, and carried away. Seven of the caves have been explored and found sufficiently large for entry. Four of these are situated along the eastern and three on the northern side of the island. The entrances are at elevations varying from 32 to 97 feet above the lake level, and are generally at or near the contact of the cliff face with the steep, wooded, steep slope below.

FAUNA AND FLORA—The island is heavily forested, mainly by coniferous species. Included are spruce, maple, balsam fir, pine, and cedar. Aspen poplar and birch are also found. There are numerous shrubs and other plant life. Bird life is also fairly abundant.

### Camping

Convenient facilities for camping are provided. A small pavilion with tables and an outdoor stove for the use of visitors is located on the eastern shore of the island near the dock. There are also a stove and tables near the large flowerpot. Camp fires may be kindled at these points only. Motel accommodation is available in Tobemorey, and tour boats operate to the island.

### Provincial Fishing Licences

Non-residents of Ontario require a licence to angle in waters adjacent to the national parks described in this publication. Licences are issued by the Ontario Government.

## ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

St. Lawrence Islands Park, containing a total area of 172 acres, was established in 1914.

The islands and mainland area forming the park are:

CEDAR Island, the most westerly of the park units, lies just outside the harbour of Kingston and contains an area of 23 acres. It is equipped with a pavilion, camp-stoves, and a drilled well.

Down the river and accessible from Gananoque are two groups of park islands. The first group includes MERMAID, BEAU RIVAGE, and AUBREY; the second group: CAMELOT, ENDYMION, and GORDON ISLANDS. Aubrey Island contains 14 acres; it has a pavilion. Beau Rivage Island, one of the most attractive of the group, contains 10 acres. It possesses fine bathing facilities, and two pavilions, one of which has kitchen conveniences and is popular as a community centre for junior groups. Gordon Island, 16 acres in extent, has a pavilion, and is covered with fine stands of oak, white birch, and maple trees. It, too, has a safe bathing beach. Mermaid, Camélot and Endymion have camp-stoves. There are also pavilions on Camélot and Endymion.

GEORGINA and CONSTANCE islands are situated a short distance east of Ivy Lea. Lying side by side, these islands support settlements of the 1020 Islands International Bridge over the St. Lawrence River. Georgina has two fine pavilions; Constance has a camp-stove.

About a mile east of Rockport is GRENADE Island, one of the largest in the vicinity. An area of 10 acres of the western end of the island has been developed for park purposes, and improvements made for the use of visitors include a pavilion, and camp-stoves.

The mainland reservation of MALLORYTOWN LANDING, situated about midway between Ivy Lea and Brockville, covers 10 acres and may be reached both from the river and the main highway. The area contains a fine grove of shade trees, as well as a pavilion, dressing room, and a bathing beach. ADELAIDE Island is accessible from Mallorytown Landing and has a pavilion, and camp-stoves.

STOVIN Island, situated about two miles west of Brockville, has an area of 10 acres and enjoys a wide popularity as a recreational resort. The island has two pavilions, two dressing rooms, a drilled well, camp-stoves and playground equipment. It is on the main channel for all boat traffic on the St. Lawrence River.

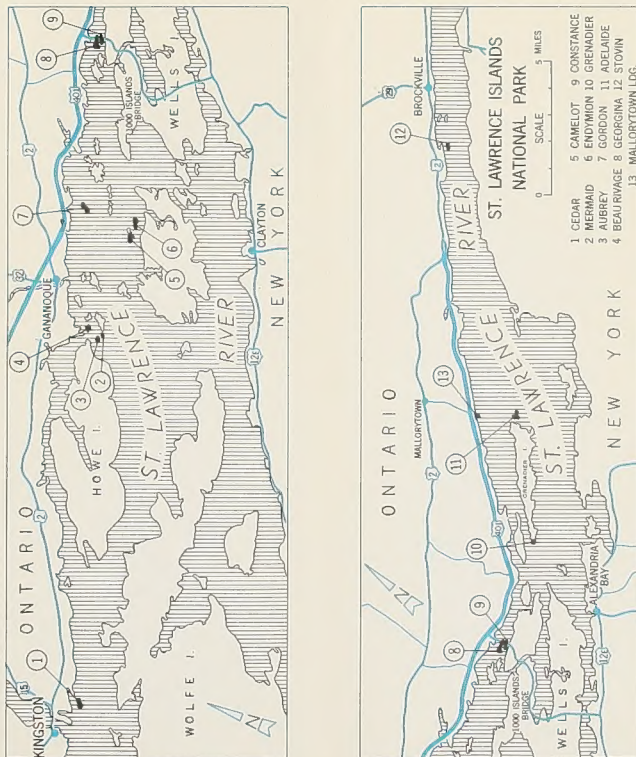
There is good fishing in the waters near the park islands, and species caught include black bass, pickerel, northern pike, and muskellunge.

Details of the name, location, capacity and facilities of campgrounds are given in accommodation booklets available at the Park Information Bureaus or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

Persons wishing to camp within the park grounds should bring their own camping equipment, as there is no alternative accommodation.

Provisions are obtainable in adjacent towns at reasonable prices.

Wharves have been constructed at various points on the islands and boats or water taxis may be hired at Gananoque, Mallory Landing and Rockport, Ontario, and Alexandria Bay and Clayton, N.Y.



## NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS IN ONTARIO

### Fort Wellington

Overlooking the majestic St. Lawrence River at Prescott, Ontario, Fort Wellington National Historic Park is a vivid reminder of days gone by when the new peacodal International Boundary between Canada and the United States bristled with military posts. The park contains well preserved fortifications originally erected during the War of 1812-14 for the defence of communication between Kingston and Montreal, and is named after the great Duke of Wellington. Although never besieged, Fort Wellington, directly across the St. Lawrence River. The second attack, in 1813, resulted in the capture of the town, and the command of the river. During the rebellion of 1837-38, the Fort, neglected from 1815, was repaired and the large blockhouse within the earthworks rebuilt in its present substantial form. The Fort was also carried during the Fenian Raids of 1866, and later 1870 and 1886.

The fortifications consist of earthworks, pentagonal in shape, surrounded by a palisade and dry ditch which enclose the blockhouse. The latter is a massive stone building having walls four feet thick, with loop-holes. Inside the ramparts are the original officers' quarters, erected in 1812. The first floor of the blockhouse serves as a museum, which contains a number of very interesting exhibits.

Another interesting feature of the Fort is the caponiere, or listening post, a stone structure which extends outside the ramparts and is reached by a subterranean passage from the interior. The latter is composed of solid cedar logs, and the walls, two and a half feet thick, are pierced with loop-holes. This caponiere was erected in 1838 by engineers from Kingston and is an important part of the original defences to guard the ramparts in case of attack.

The park is situated within the town of Prescott, accessible by Provincial Highway No. 2, and also served by lines of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

### Woodside

"Woodside," is a large grey brick building set in park-like grounds on Wellington Island, Kingston, Ontario. The house was built in the middle of the 19th century and is a good example of a well-to-do citizen's house of that period in the province. The interior of the house has been restored to present the authentic appearance of a family home of the late-Victorian period.

The property was leased about 1882 to John King, a leading lawyer of Berlin, as Kitchener was then named. To the house King brought his family, the oldest boy, then aged eight, being William Lyon Mackenzie King, the future Prime Minister of Canada. Woodside was young King's home for a decade during the years when his character was forming.

In 1943 the Mackenzie King Woodside Trust, a non-party body of private citizens, mostly from Kitchener and vicinity, took over the rapidly deteriorating property and decided to completely making it a memorial to the late Prime Minister.

In 1954 Woodside was transferred to the Government of Canada and established as a national historic park.

### Fort Malden

Fort Malden National Historic Park at Amherstburg, Ontario, forms an interesting link with early events in Canadian history. Following the surrender of Detroit by British forces in 1796, Fort Malden was constructed on the banks of the Detroit River between 1797 and 1799 by the Royal Canadian Engineers, and for the next 40 years was one of the principal frontier military posts in Upper Canada.

During the war of 1812-14 Fort Malden played a conspicuous part, and was the rallying point for the British forces that captured Detroit in 1812. Following the Battle of Lake Erie in 1813, Fort Malden was dismantled and vacated by the British. Occupied by an invading force from the United States, it was held until 1815 when it was evacuated under the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent. During the border raids of 1837-38, Fort Malden again became an important military post, and for a time was garrisoned by a considerable force.

The site, including part of the remaining earthworks, was acquired by the Canadian Government in 1937, and was established as a national historic park in 1941. It covers an area of five acres. Important events connected with the site have been commemorated, and the museum buildings on the park grounds house a large number of interesting exhibits relating to the history of the region. An amphitheatre is situated on Highway No. 18, about 16 miles from Windsor.

### Films

Films of Canada's national parks, 16 mm., in colour, with sound, are available from all regional offices of the National Film Board in Canada and from the Canadian Travel Film Libraries at:

- 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.—10019  
230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—60601  
233 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California—94104  
1 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1., England
- For further information write to:
- CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU
- Ottawa, Canada.
  - The Prudential Center, 263 Plaza Boston, Mass.—02199
  - 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.—10019
  - 102 West Monroe Street (Corner Clark Street) Chicago, Ill.—60603
  - 124 South Seventh Street (Northstar Center) Minneapolis, Minn.—55402
  - 1 Second Street (Corner Market) San Francisco, Calif.—94105
  - 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.—90014
  - 19 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1., England.